Introduced by Assembly Member Brewer

February 25, 2000

An act to amend Section 3600 of the Labor Code, relating to workers' compensation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2662, as introduced, Brewer. Workers' compensation.

Existing law provides that liability for workers' compensation shall exist against an employer for any injury sustained by his or her employees arising out of and in the course of employment if certain conditions are met.

This bill would make nonsubstantative, technical changes to that provision.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 3600 of the Labor Code is 2 amended to read:
- 3 3600. (a) Liability for the compensation provided by
- 4 this division, in lieu of any other liability whatsoever to
- 5 any person except as otherwise specifically provided in
- 6 Sections 3602, 3706, and 4558, shall, without regard to
- 7 negligence, exist against an employer for any injury
- 8 sustained by his or her employees arising out of and in the
- 9 course of the employment and for the death of any

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employee if the injury proximately causes death, in those cases where the following conditions of compensation 3 concur:

- (1) Where If, at the time of the injury, both the employer and the employee subject are the compensation provisions of this division.
- (2) Where If, at the time of the injury, the employee is performing service growing out of and incidental to his or her employment and is acting within the course of his 10 or her employment.
- (3) Where If the injury is proximately caused by the 12 employment, either with or without negligence.
- (4) Where If the injury is not caused by 14 intoxication, by alcohol or the unlawful use of a controlled substance, of the injured employee. As used in this 16 paragraph, "controlled substance" shall have the same meaning as prescribed in Section 11007 of the Health and Safety Code.
 - (5) Where If the injury is not intentionally self-inflicted.
 - (6) Where If the employee has not willfully and deliberately caused his or her own death.
 - (7) Where If the injury does not arise out of an altercation in which the injured employee is the initial physical aggressor.
- (8) Where If the injury is not caused by 27 commission of a felony, or a crime—which that is punishable as specified in subdivision (b) of Section 17 of the Penal Code, by the injured employee, for which he or she has been convicted.
- (9) Where If the injury does not arise out of the 32 voluntary participation in any off-duty recreational, social, or athletic activity not constituting part of the employee's work-related duties, except—where if these activities are a reasonable expectancy of, or are expressly impliedly required by, the employment. administrative director shall promulgate reasonable rules and regulations requiring employers to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place or places a notice advising employees of the provisions of this subdivision. Failure of

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the employer to post the notice shall not constitute an expression of intent to waive the provisions of this 3 subdivision.

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- psychiatric injuries (10) Except for governed subdivision (e) of Section 3208.3,—where if the claim for compensation is filed after notice of termination or layoff, including voluntary layoff, and the claim is for an injury occurring prior to the time of notice of termination or layoff, no compensation shall be paid unless the employee 10 demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that one or more of the following conditions apply:
 - (A) The employer has notice of the injury, as provided under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 5400), prior to the notice of termination or layoff.
- (B) The employee's medical records, existing prior to 16 the notice of termination or layoff, contain evidence of the injury.
 - (C) The date of injury, as specified in Section 5411, is subsequent to the date of the notice of termination or layoff, but prior to the effective date of the termination or lavoff.
 - (D) The date of injury, as specified in Section 5412, is subsequent to the date of the notice of termination or layoff.

For purposes of this paragraph, an employee provided notice pursuant to Sections 44948.5, 44949, 44951, 44955, 44955.6, 72411, 87740, and 87743 of the Education Code shall be considered to have been provided a notice of termination or layoff only upon a district's final decision not to reemploy that person.

A notice of termination or layoff that is not followed within 60 days by that termination or layoff shall not be subject to the provisions of this paragraph, and this paragraph shall not apply until receipt of a later notice of termination or layoff. The issuance of frequent notices of termination or layoff to an employee shall be considered a bad faith personnel action and shall make paragraph inapplicable to the employee.

(b) Where If an employee, or his or her dependents, 39 receives the compensation provided by this division and AB 2662 — 4 —

secures a judgment for, or settlement of, civil damages pursuant to those specific exemptions to the employee's exclusive remedy set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 3602 and Section 4558, the compensation paid under this division shall be credited against the judgment or settlement, and the employer shall be relieved from the obligation to pay further compensation to, or on behalf of, the employee or his or her dependents up to the net amount of the judgment or settlement received by the employee or his or her heirs, or that portion of the judgment as has been satisfied.